

POETRY.

[From the Louisville Journal.]

Fallen Genius.

BY J. R. BARRY.

Fame inscribed his name in glory,
On his bright immortal page,
And his deeds in song and story
Will survive the dying age.

Friends he had, who loved him dearly,
In the promise of his youth:
Parents, too, whose precepts early
Taught him wisdom, love and truth,

Bards and sages loved his presence
Ere his morning sun's eclipse;
And his praise spoke in each sentence,
Falling gently from their lips,

Hope, above his path, hath woven
Summer skies of golden hue;
And as yet, to him, each token
Of her promises were true.

All that life most fondly treasures,
All the bliss that thought can yield,
All the rainbow-tinted pleasures
Culled from fancy's fruitful field—

But there came an hour when error
Wood his wayward heart and won;
And that hour, with we and terror,
Darkened all life's future sun.

Then his name of fame and glory,
Once embalmed in measured song,
Sounded like a mournful story,
Writ in tears of grief and wrong.

AGRICULTURAL.

Appeal in Behalf of the Farmer and Planter.

MISSISSIPPI EDITORS: Will you allow me
the use of your columns for the purpose of
invoking the aid of the farmers and planters
of the country in support of the valuable
paper which you publish.

Suppose, Catharine, I had ten dollars to
shop with this morning, and four or five
to purchase things. If I went into a store
without any forethought, and bought just
what I had a fancy for, no matter at what
price, I might find my purse empty, and
not half my purchase made.

What then is our duty? Let every one who
values the importance of information, and
desires to keep up with the improvements
of the age, bestir himself in the cause, and
send up additional subscribers to the Farmer
and Planter, and prove that he is not care-
less of the pursuit from which he derives
his support.

The weekly exchanges of the Farmer and
planter will confer a favor on the subscriber
by copying the above—Correspondent of the
Farmer and Planter.

How to Measure an Acre.

Land—304 square rods make a square
rod; 4 square rods make one acre; 640
acres make one square mile; 4819 square
acres or 157 rods make one acre. In meas-
uring an acre by yards, the usual practice is
to trace off 79 yards in length and 79 yards
in width; this as a rough way may be con-
sidered near enough for practical purposes,
but as 79 yards either way make 4999 square
yards. To determine an accurate acre, it
should be measured 78 yards in length by
66 1/7 yards in breadth. The same result
may be arrived at by measuring 220 feet in
length and 196 feet in width, or by meas-
uring 784 yards in length by 66 yards in
breadth.

We publish the above, which we see go-
ing the rounds in some of our exchanges,
in order to point out its inaccuracies. In
an acre there are 4840 square yards or 160
rods, instead of "4819 yards or 157 rods,"

as above stated. 79 yards or 210 feet square,
(usually called the planters acre) is much
nearer correct than 79—for 70 = 4900
but even this is 60 square yards over an
acre. In order to ascertain the exact length
of the side of a square acre, in yards, the
square root of 4840 must be taken, which is
69.57 yards, nearly. If it is required to lay
off an acre in a parallelogram or oblong
form, divide 4840 by the length of the side
in yards and the quotient is the end. For
instance, suppose a field, the side of which
is 484 yards long, it is desired to know how
many yards in width will make an acre (this
we frequently wish to know when com-
mencing to sow wheat or other small grain.
In order to get our hand in") then you have
only to divide 4840 by 484, and the result
is 10—so you must measure ten yards across
for an acre. Or, by the same rule, if you
have the width of the end and desire the
length, then divide by the end and you have
the side. Again, "78 yards in length by
66 1/7 in breadth." 78 x 66 1/7 = 5159.17
which 319.17 too much. An acre contains
43560 square feet, the square root of which
is a fraction over 208.7 feet for each side.
Or 222.25, nearly, by 196, instead of 229 by
196, as above; or 66 by 73 1/2 yards, instead
of 66 by 78 1/2. The article above set out in
error and so continues with but two excep-
tions, viz: 4 rods 1 acre, and 610 acres 1
mile. Instead of 304 square rods making a
rod, &c., it should be 304 square rods make
1 square rod, 40 square rods 1 square
rod, 4 rods an acre, &c., as every school
boy should recollect.—Eds of Farmer and
Planter.

FOR THE YOUNG.

The More Hasten the Worse Speed.

FOR MY LITTLE LADIES.

BY COUSIN ALICE.

Now if I thought it proper to make wa-
gers, I would lay me at this moment that
there is not one among my little lady cousins,
that can see any use in learning to sew.

But as I consider wagers very foolish
things, not to say wicked, I will only ask
you if it is not as I say. At any rate, little
Helen Peck could not understand the mat-
ter at all, and though she knew her mamma
was kind in every thing else—she thought it
very unreasonable indeed, that she should
be required to take so much pains with her
needle.

"Hasting will do just as well as anything,
for dolly!" she said. But Mrs. Peck was of
the opinion that there were other things in
the world of quite as much importance as
Lulu, the doll.

Mrs. Peck was very economical in one
thing—Time. Economical is a long word,
and means careful, not to waste the mat-
rial, whatever it may be. We say a person
is economical with money, when he makes
a little answer a great many purposes; and
does not throw it away on trifles that are
unnecessary. This was Mrs. Peck's plan of
economy, as she explained it to Catharine,
Helen's nurse, when she first came to sweet-
briar Cottage.

"Suppose, Catharine, I had ten dollars to
shop with this morning, and four or five
to purchase things. If I went into a store
without any forethought, and bought just
what I had a fancy for, no matter at what
price, I might find my purse empty, and
not half my purchase made.

"But, if I said before I went—Here are
ten dollars. I can afford to give two for a
dress for Miss Helen. One for a hair brush.
Seventy-five cents for a pair of scissors—
twenty-five cents for tape. Three for linen,
and then I shall have three left for things I
do not think of now. That would be spend-
ing so as not to waste my money.

"Now every day has twelve hard work-
ing hours. If I waste two in bed, I cannot
afford to give one to my bath and toilette,
and so shall begin the day badly. But, if
I rise at six, with every hour appropriated
to its own business, I can get through a
great deal that is necessary and have a little
time for recreation."

Catharine liked Mrs. Peck's plan very
much, and followed it; but little Helen
thought it was a great bother to be so
strict. She had school hours, and play
hours, plenty of the last, to keep her bright
and active. But the sewing! that was worse
than two of geography lessons together!
So it chanced that Miss Helen was left one
afternoon to sew up two long seams in a
night dress for her baby sister. They
seemed very long to her—but she could
easily have finished them in the time al-
lowed by her mamma, who had then prom-
ised to take her on a visit she was going to
pay.

Mrs. Peck's sitting room was very pleas-
ant. Almost too pleasant that fine summer
day for the wandering thoughts of the little
seamstress. There were long casement win-
dows, that folded back, letting in a whole
flood of sunshine, and perfume from the
clematis and white rose bush that grew so
strong and tall by the side of the porch.
And there was the hedge of sweet briars,
from which the cottage had its name, and
the butternut tree, making such long shad-
ows on the lawn, "like lady fingers"—Cath-
arine said.

Helen began to think how very much
Lulu would enjoy a walk around the gar-
den. The poor doll was in wretched
health, having broken an arm, in a late fall
to the pavement while taking an airing. Be-
sides she was extremely pale, owing perhaps
that the baby having taken a fancy to kiss
all the paint from her cheeks, about the
same time. Helen looked at Lulu, propped
up by one of the cushions of the chintz
louge, and came to the conclusion that all
the poor thing wanted was a change of air.
Helen had been at school all the morning,
and Catharine did not have charge of Lulu,
in the baby's daily drives in the wicker
carriage. That is since the unfortunate mishap
we have referred to. No wonder Helen

"If it only did not look so endless I should
not mind it so much," she said to herself,
"but how can I ever expect to finish it be-
fore mamma comes back?"

So "she walked around it"—as people
say several times. Hunted for her thimble,
changed her thread and needle twice, and
finally began to work in good earnest. She
had hit upon a charming expedient to delude
herself into the belief that she was getting
along fast. Every inch that she sewed, she
would break of her thread; and then com-
mence further on, leaving the same space
between. It was quite a bother to recom-
mence so often, but that she did not seem
to mind, as it was her own idea. If any one
had ordered her to do it, she would have
found it extremely hard. Then she came
to congratulate herself on getting along so
fast. This took five minutes, at least, and
then she stopped so see if Lulu's pink frock
was mended. She had forgotten to ask her
mother for a bit more like it. That was too
bad. As she had set her heart on the pink
frock, she went back to her work somewhat
discontentedly; to fill up the spaces. Of
course the thread had to be securely fast-
ened, and as Miss Helen was quite careless
about knots, you can imagine the neatness
of the seam. Besides this took so long,
that she was not half through when her
mamma returned. As she was "filling up"
here and there, Mrs. Peck thought she was
nearly through, but finding Helen take a zig-
zag course her curiosity was awakened.

As she was imagined, she did not approve
of this style of embroidery by any means,
as what with the knots, and "joining on,"
the seam was hard enough to give the baby
a pain in its side. The end of it was, that
instead of paying the visit with her mamma,
or even taking a promenade with Lulu, Miss
Helen passed the rest of the afternoon in
ripping out every stitch she had set, and
learning practically the lesson,

The more hasten the worse speed.

FOR THE YOUNG.

THE BATTLE FOR A VIOLET.

Ruth and Amy were sisters. In early
spring, as the violets began to bloom, they
were playing in a meadow near their father's
house. They both at the same time hap-
pened to see a violet before them. Both
ran to it. Ruth, the eldest sister, was first,
and plucked it. Amy was angry, and cried
out, "I saw it first, and it belongs to me."

"No, it is not yours it mine," said Ruth;
"for I saw it as soon as you did, and I got to
it first, and plucked it; so I have got it and
you shall not have it."

Amy was quite furious—snatched at the
flower, and struck her sister. Then Ruth
became angry, and struck Amy. So they
fought about it, and screamed, and beat each
other. Their mother came to see what was
the matter. "What does this mean?" asked
she.

"Ruth got my flower," said Amy.
"No, I did not, mother," said Ruth; "it
was mine; I saw it first and plucked it."
"But where is the flower?" asked their
mother. It had been torn to pieces! In
fighting, to decide who should have it, both
lost it.

How could this fight have been prevented
and the sweet violet, and the still sweeter
spirit of sisterly love and affection have been
preserved? Though Ruth had the violet in
her hand, she could have said: "Sister, if
you think this pretty flower is yours, you
may have it. I would rather have your love
than all the flowers that grow!" Would
there have been any fight, or any coldness,
or unkindness between the sisters? They
would have saved their sisterly affection
from so rude a shock, and the sweet violet,
too!

Love and kindness we must measure
By this simple rule alone:
Do we mind another's pleasure,
Just as if it were our own.

Mail Arrangements.

Camden Mail.
DUE MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND FRIDAY,
AT 8 O'CLOCK, P. M.
DEPARTS TUESDAY, THURSDAY, & SATURDAY,
AT 7 O'CLOCK, A. M.

Charlotte Mail
DUE MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND FRIDAY,
AT 8 O'CLOCK, P. M.
DEPARTS TUESDAY, THURSDAY, & SATURDAY
AT 7 O'CLOCK, A. M.

Concord Mail
DUE THURSDAY, AT 6 P. M.
DEPARTS FRIDAY, AT 6 A. M.

Windsboro' Mail.
DUE SATURDAY, AT 6 P. M.
DEPARTS THURSDAY, AT 4 P. M.

Westerville Mail:
DUE WEDNESDAY, AT 5 P. M.
DEPARTS SATURDAY, AT 11 A. M.

Chesterfield C. H. Mail:
DUE SATURDAY, AT 10 A. M.
DEPARTS THURSDAY, AT 4 A. M.
All letters must be deposited by 8 o'clock
P. M., to ensure their departure by next
mail.

J. A. HASSELLTINE, P. M.

GARDEN SEED.

FRESH supply just received and for
sale at the Lancaster Grocery.
Also one bushel Red Clover Seed.
HASSELLTINE & HAGINS,
Feb 12

POTATOES.

First rate two horse WAGGON as
good as new, has been but little
used, with superior harness. Apply at
this office.

FOR SALE,
HASSELLTINE & HAGINS,
Feb 12

FOR SALE,
WOOD SHOP.

THE Subscriber has moved near the
Presbyterian Church and will do
all work in his line on moderate terms, and
would be thankful for the public patron-
age.

TIM RODGERS,
Feb 12

PROSPECTUS OF THE SOUTHERN CULTIVATOR.

Volume X, For 1852.

DR. DANIEL LEF. D. RIDMIND,
Editor. Assistant Editor.

THE SOUTHERN CULTIVATOR is
issued every month, and is exclusively
devoted to Agriculture, Horticulture, Flori-
culture, Domestic and Farm Economy, Til-
lage and Husbandry, the Breeding and Rais-
ing of Domestic Animals, Poultry and Bees,
and the general routine of Southern Plant-
ing and Farming.

The new volume for 1852, will be issued
on a royal octavo sheet of 32 pages, with
New Type, Fine Paper and Beautiful Il-
lustrations! It will contain a much greater
amount of matter than heretofore—will dis-
cuss a greater variety of topics, and will be
in every respect the best Agricultural paper
in the South; and equal to any in the Union!

As the Cultivator was the First Journal es-
tablished in the Cotton Growing States, ex-
clusively devoted to the interests of the Plan-
ter; and it has ever been an earnest and con-
sistent advocate of those interests, we con-
fidently hope that, having fostered and sus-
tained it so far, your cordial and generous sup-
port will still be continued.

Planters, Farmers, Gardeners, Fruit Grow-
ers, Stock Raisers, Nursemen, and all con-
nected in any way with the Cultivation of
the soil, will find the Southern Cultivator re-
plete with new and valuable information; and
richly worth ten times the trifling sum at
which it is afforded.

TERMS OF THE CULTIVATOR:
One copy, one year, \$1 00
Six Copies, one year, \$5 00
Twelve Copies, one year, \$9 00
Twenty-five Copies, one year, \$20 00
Fifty Copies, one year, \$37 50
One Hundred Copies, one year, \$75 00
W. M. S. JONES, Publisher,
Augusta, Ga.

BOOK AGENTS WANTED.

TEN MEN, of thorough resolute business
habits are wanted in the Southern
States to sell the AMERICAN LAWYER
AND BUSINESS MAN'S FORM BOOK,
compiled by D. W. BEADLE, Esq., containing
Legal Forms and instructions adapted to the
whole United States, requisite to almost every
possible circumstance in the ordinary
transactions of business, with the Laws of
each State on Household and Homestead
Exemptions, Mechanics Lien, collection of
Debts, Contracts, Deeds, Wills, Chattel
Mortgages, Interest, Rights of Married Wo-
men, &c., besides a great variety of informa-
tion on such subjects as Postage, Public
Lands, Patents, Coins, Weights and Measures,
Book keeping, Naturalization, &c., indispen-
sable to Merchants, Mechanics, Farmers,
Professional men, &c. It also contains
thirty-one State Maps divided into counties
and a Map of the United States. Features
never before exhibited in book form, and
which alone are worth double the price ask-
ed for the whole work. The work has been
highly recommended by the Hon. Henry
Clay of Kentucky, Judges Kent and Edmonds
of New York, and other eminent counsellors
in various parts of the United States. The
retail price is \$1.00 in strong binding and
\$1.25 in leather.

A copy in strong binding will be sent by
mail (free of postage) upon the receipt of
one dollar, (post paid) or a copy in leather
binding upon the receipt of one dollar and
twenty five cents. No person need apply
who has not energy sufficient to earn 75 cen-
ts per month over all expenses. For fur-
ther information address (post paid) or ap-
ply personally to H. M. RANNEY, at the
Book Bindery, 101 Meeting street, Char-
leston, S. C. General Agent for the South.

The above work is also translated into the
German Language, and can be obtained as
above, (retail price one dollar and twenty-
five cents.)

N. B. Editors of papers throughout the
South, who will give the above ad-
vertisement, (including the notice) two or
more insertions, and send a copy of the
paper containing the same addressed as above,
shall receive (free of postage) a copy of the
work.

Hoe's Cast Steel, Circular and Long Saws.

THE Subscribers manufacture from the
best Cast Steel CIRCULAR SAWS,
from two inches to five feet in diameter.
These Saws are carefully hardened and tem-
pered, and are ground and finished by ma-
chinery designed expressly for the purpose,
and are therefore much superior in truth and
uniformity of surface to those ground in the
usual manner. They require less set, less
power to drive them, and are not so liable to
become heated, and produce a saving in the
timber.

They also manufacture Cast Steel MILL
PITTS and CROSS CUT SAWS and HILL
LET WEBS, of superior quality, all of which
they have for sale at their Ware Rooms, Nos.
29 and 31, Gold street, or they may be ob-
tained of the principal Hardware Merchants
in the United States.

R. HOE, & CO.,
Printing Press, Machine and Saw Makers,
29 and 31 Gold street.

The following extract is from a report
made by a committee of scientific and
practical gentlemen, appointed by the American
Institute:
"Your committee are of unanimous opin-
ion that in the apparatus invented by Mr. R.
Hoe, for grinding Saws, he has displayed
great ingenuity and tact in the adaptation
of machinery to the production of results in
the manufacture of Saws, which may with
propriety be denominated the ne plus ultra
of the art."

Publishers of newspapers who will insert
this advertisement three times with this note,
and forward as a paper containing the same,
will be paid in printing materials, by purchas-
ing four times the amount of their bill, for
this advertisement.

FOR SALE.
TWO SETS OF CARRIAGE HAR-
NESS, an extra fine article, made
by an experienced workman in this State.
Any one wanting Harness, will do well to
look at these, as they are finer than any
harness that has ever been brought to
this place.

HASSELLTINE & HAGINS,
Feb 12

WOOD SHOP.

THE Subscriber has moved near the
Presbyterian Church and will do
all work in his line on moderate terms, and
would be thankful for the public patron-
age.

TIM RODGERS,
Feb 12

LEGAL RATES OF INTEREST.

MAINE, 6 per cent; forfeit of the claim.
NEW HAMPSHIRE, 6 per cent; forfeit of
three the amount unlawfully taken.
VERMONT, 6 per cent; recovery in ac-
tion and costs.

MASSACHUSETTS, 6 per cent; forfeit of
three the usury.
RHODE ISLAND, 6 per cent; forfeit of the
usury and interest on the debt.
CONNECTICUT, 6 per cent; forfeit of the
whole debt.

NEW YORK, 7 per cent; usurious con-
tracts void.
NEW JERSEY, 7 per cent; forfeit of the
whole debt.

PENNSYLVANIA, 6 per cent; forfeit of the
whole debt.
DELAWARE, 6 per cent; forfeit of the
whole debt.

MARYLAND, 6 per cent, on tobacco con-
tracts void; usurious contracts void.
VIRGINIA, 6 per cent; forfeit double the
usury.

NORTH CAROLINA, 6 per cent; contracts
for usury void; forfeit double the usury.
SOUTH CAROLINA, 7 per cent; forfeit of
interest and premium taken, with costs.

MISSISSIPPI, 8 per cent; by contract 10;
usury recoverable in action for debt.
LOUISIANA, 5 per cent; Bank interest 6;
contract 8; beyond contract, interest void.

TENNESSEE, 6 per cent; usurious con-
tracts void.
KENTUCKY, 6 per cent; usury recoverable
with costs.
OHIO, 6 per cent; usurious contracts
void.

ILLINOIS, 6 per cent; by contract 12;
beyond forfeit three the interest.
MISSOURI, 6 per cent; by contract 10;
if beyond, forfeit of interest and usury.

ARKANSAS, 6 per cent, by agreement 10;
usury recoverable, but contract void.
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, 6 per cent; usur-
ious contracts void.

FLORIDA, 8 per cent; forfeit interest and
excess.
WISCONSIN, 7 per cent; by contract 12;
forfeit three the excess.

LOUISIANA, 5 per cent; by agreement 10;
usury recoverable, but contract void.

THE SOIL OF THE SOUTH FOR
1852.

IN May, 1850, a number of Planters living
in Georgia and Alabama met in Colum-
bus, Ga., and formed themselves into an Agri-
cultural Society. The advantages of such
an association were at once apparent, and
with the view to contribute as much as pos-
sible to agricultural improvement, it was
determined, at a meeting of the Society in Jan-
uary, 1851, to establish an Agricultural Jour-
nal. As the result of that action,

"THE SOIL OF THE SOUTH"
made its appearance in the month of March
last. It was hailed with universal approba-
tion, and rapidly increased in circulation and
public favor. At the recent great Fair in
Macon, Ga. it was by a unanimous vote of
the members recommended to the patronage
of Southern Agriculturists, and elected to be
the ORGAN OF THE SOUTHERN CEN-
TRAL AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.

It will hereafter be published under the
auspices of that association, and will be the
medium of communicating to all in-
terest in the progress of agriculture, all in-
formation pertaining to its interests and ob-
jects, by a resolution of the Executive Com-
mittee, the publisher is authorized to send
a copy of the paper gratuitously to all Agri-
cultural Societies in the South that will send
their address to the office of publication.

The columns of the Soil of the South will
as heretofore be devoted to the discussion
of all subjects pertaining to the interests of
Agriculture and Horticulture, Domestic and
Rural Economy. It is intended to make the
paper essentially practical, and in its character,
embodying as far as possible, all that is val-
uable, as well in the practice as the science
of Agriculture. In its instructions, it will
be the constant aim of those who write for
its columns, to adapt themselves to the pe-
culiar climate, soils and crops of the South.
In short, no effort and no reasonable expense
will be spared, to make the Soil of the South
a worthy and instructive Journal of South-
ern Agriculture.

TERMS.—The Soil of the South is pub-
lished monthly, each number containing six-
teen large and handsomely printed pages,
and is furnished to subscribers promptly and
regularly at the low price of
ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM.

Five copies will be sent 12 months for \$1.
The money must in all cases accompany
the names, or the paper will not be sent.
All communications must be address-
ed (post paid) to the Publisher of the Soil
of South, Columbus, Ga.

JAMES M. CHAMBERS,
Agricultural Editor,
CHARLES A. PEABODY,
Horticultural Editor,
WILLIAM H. CHAMBERS,
Publisher.

IMPORTANT NATIONAL STATISTICS.

AGRICULTURE, POPULATION, AND MANU-
FACTURES.—The Report of J. C. G. Ken-
nedy, Esq., the Superintendent of the Census,
is one of the most valuable documents of
the day. It abounds with facts and figures
on important subjects, derived from the most
authentic sources. We proceed to notice
some of the most interesting:

The Population of the Union.—Assuming
the population of California to be 150,000,
(which we do partly by estimate) and omitting
that of Utah, estimated at 12,000, the
total number of inhabitants in the United
States was, on the 1st of June, 1850, 23,246,301.
The absolute increase from the 1st of
June, 1840, has been 6,156,618, and the ac-
tual increase per cent is 26.938. But it has
been estimated that the probable amount of
population had been 24,000,000; a comparison
between these two estimates of the present and
last census, shows these reductions diminish the
total population of the country, as a basis of
comparison, to 23,074,301, and the increase
to 6,003,848. The relative increase, after
this allowance is found to be 25.17 per cent.

The aggregate number of whites in 1850
19,619,366, exhibiting a gain upon the num-
ber of the same class in 1840 of 5,423,371,
and a relative increase of 39.29 per cent.
But excluding the 153,000 free population
supposed to have been acquired by the ad-
dition of territory since 1840, the gain is
5,270,371, and the increase per cent is 37.14.

The States.—The number of slaves by the
present census is 3,192,938, which shows an
increase of 711,985, equal to 29.59 per cent.
If we deduct 190,000 for the probable slave
population of Texas in 1840, the result of
the comparison will be slightly different.

The Absolute Increase will be 692,985, and
the rate per cent 37.82.

The Free Colored.—The number of free
colored in 1850 was 528,637; in 1840, 386,245.
The increase in this class has been
142,392, or 36.85 per cent.

The Increase from 1850 to 1940 in the in-
crease of the whole population was at the
rate of 32.67 per cent. At the same rate of
advancement, the absolute gain for the ten
years last past would have been 5,678,333,
or 26.515 less than it has been, without in-
cluding the increase consequent upon addi-
tions of territory.

Area of the States.—Taking the thirty-one
States together, their area is 1,858,870 square
miles, and the average number of their in-
habitants is 15.90 to the square mile. The
total area of the United States is 3,229,000
square miles, and the average density of pop-
ulation is 7.219 to the square mile.

The Mortality of the Union.—The statistics
of mortality in the census year represent
the number of deaths occurring within the
year as 320,194; the ratio being as one to
729 of the living population, or as ten to
each 729 of the population. The ratio of
mortality in this statement taken as a whole,
seems so much less than that of any portion
of Europe, that it must, at present, be re-
ceived with some degree of allowance.

The Manufacturers.—The entire capital
invested in the various manufacturing in-
dustries of the United States, on the 1st of June, 1850—
not to include any establishment producing
less than the annual value of \$500—amounted
in round numbers to \$539,000,000; amount
paid for labor \$210,000,000; value of manu-
factured articles \$1,029,000,000; number of
persons employed 1,050,000.

The Agriculture.—Value of farming im-
plements \$151,820,273; live stock 552,709,238;
bushels of wheat 104,793,239; Indian
corn 591,586,032; pounds of tobacco 199,532,499; ginned cotton, bales, 2,474,214;
pounds of butter 41,222,286; pounds of
cheese 193,181,585; tons of hay 13,605,384;
tons of hemp 62,182; bushels of flax seed
567,749; pounds of maple sugar 32,759,263;
bbls. of cane sugar 319,644; home-made
manufactures \$27,525,450.

Cotton Goods of the Union.—Capital in-
vested \$74,501,031; value of raw materials
\$34,836,596; male hands employed 33,150;
female ditto 59,136; value of entire products
61,809,184.

Woolen Goods of the Union.—Capital in-
vested \$28,118,650; pounds of wool used
70,862,829; tons of coal 16,870; value of the
raw material \$23,755,989; male hands em-
ployed 6,678; female ditto 16,574; value
of entire products \$43,207,555.

The Iron Trade of the Union.—Capital in-
vested in pig iron \$17,136,125; value of en-
tire products 12,718,777; capital invested in
castings 17,416,361; value of entire pro-
ducts 25,108,155; capital invested in wrought
iron 14,495,229; value of the entire products
16,747,074.

The Traveller's Guide.

ROUTES FROM CHARLESTON.

From Charleston to New York.—Leaving
daily at 1 1/2 o'clock, P. M. By
steamer to Wilmington, 180 miles; by
Railroad to Weldon, 162 miles; to Peter-
burgh, 63; to Richmond